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N. E. FARMER.

From the Farmers' Manual.

EXCREMENTS OF HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, PIGS, AND FOWLS.

The solid excrements of cattle used in agriculture differ considerably in value according to the age and uses of the animals. Young cattle retain the phosphates contained in their food for the increase of their bones; while dairy cows yield the phosphates in their milk; the dung of both these is consequently deficient in such substances, and produces from this cause a less effect as manure. The value or virtue of both the solid and liquid excrements, are most materially affected by the food given to cattle. Corn and oil-cake contain a large quantity of phosphates, as well as starch and substances containing nitrogen, and when these are given as food to cattle, they not only thrive rapidly, but their excrements become proportionably rich in phosphates and substances producing ammonia. The flesh or muscles of animals is increased by those parts of plants and seeds which consist of compounds containing nitrogen; and their fat is derived from such as yield starch and sugar. In the case of fatting animals with any given quantity of food, they produce much more both of flesh and fat when kept in a state of repose, and at a moderate temperature, than when exposed to cold and allowed to take exercise. "It is indeed known that the vital forces decrease when the body is exposed to a certain degree of cold; and when this is sufficiently intense, that they are either suspended or altogether annihilated." (Playfair.)

Although rather beside our present purpose, we yet cannot refrain from remarking in this place upon that beautiful economy of nature which connects the nutrition and growth of plants with that of animals; by which the inorganic substances essential to the latter, are equally so to the former. Thus the phosphates of lime and magnesia, and the sulphate and muriate of soda (common salt,) potash and iron, as required by plants, equally subserve the nourishment of animals. Without the former, the bones of animals could not be formed; while phosphoric, sulphuric, and muriatic acids, soda, potash, and iron, are not only necessary to form the substance of animals, but are indispensable to the discharge of the functions of life. In this way, plants may be said to be caterers of animals, as they collect and concoct the food upon which animals subsist. The caseine (or cheese,) albumen and fibrine, which have hitherto been considered the production of animal life, are now ascertained to be previously formed by plants, as well as starch and sugar; and are only assimilated and modified by the animal functions. (Liebig.) The three first substances have been by the chemist extracted from plants, and their analysis is precisely similar to those yielded by animals.

1000 parts of the solid excrement of a cow or ox, consist of 750 parts of water, and the remainder of the rejected vegetable matter and some animal substances derived from the waste which the organs of animals are continually undergoing. When 1000 parts of the *dried* excrement is burnt, it yields 60 parts of ashes, consisting of the following substances:

Silica,	44
Carbonate and phosphate of lime,	12
Carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda,	2
Magnesia, alumina and potash,	2
	60

The solid excrement of cows and oxen is, by itself, very little prone to undergo putrefaction or fermentation, which is owing to the very small quantity of nitrogen they contain; it therefore gives out but little ammonia; but when mixed with urine—which abounds with nitrogen—rapid fermentation ensues, and very pungent fumes of ammonia and other offensive gases escape.

The *urine of horned cattle* consists of a large portion of water, holding in solution a substance called *urea*, which really changes by fermentation into ammonia; it also contains several salts, formed from the various elements already described. The following is an abstract of the analysis of 100,000 parts of the urine of cattle, by Professor Sprengel:

Water,	92,624
Urea, with resinous matter,	4,000
Albumen and mucus, substances containing nitrogen,	200
Salts of potash, soda, and ammonia, with organic acids,	862
Sulphates, phosphates, and muriates of soda, lime, and magnesia,	747
Ammonia,	205
Potash,	664
Soda,	554
Lime,	65
Magnesia,	36
Alumina,	2
Oxide of iron and manganese,	5
Silica,	36
	100,000

It is owing to the presence of so much nitrogen in urine that it so rapidly undergoes putrefaction, and promotes that action in vegetable substances in contact with it: as, for instance, in the straw and refuse of the farm-yard. The urea—which abounds in nitrogen— takes an active part in this process, and yields a large quantity of ammonia.

The *solid excrement of horses*—as they generally consume a considerable quantity of corn—contains more nitrogen than that of horned cattle, which accounts for the circumstance of its fermenting much faster than the latter. 100 parts of this excrement consist of 70 water, 20 vegetable fibre, and the remaining 10 parts are composed of animalized matter, earthy and alkaline salts. 1000 parts of the dried solid excrement contain, according to Professor Sprengel, 60 parts, by weight, of ashes, of the following composition:

Carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda,	5
Carbonate and phosphate of lime,	9
Silica,	46
	60

Besides these there must be some other earthy substances.

The *urine of horses* is composed of 94 parts in 100 of water; the remaining 6 parts consisting of urea and salts of soda, lime and potash. Nitrogen is much less abundant in this urine than in that of cows and oxen; which renders the former much less fertilizing than the latter, when applied in a liquid state. Stable dung, however, yields a large quantity of ammonia, most of which is lost to the farmer, as is evident from the strong ammoniacal smell which is constantly emitted in stables; and more especially from the heaps placed near the door. The waste of this precious material might be easily prevented, by means of strewing the stable floor with gypsum powder, by which a sulphate of ammonia would be formed, a substance or salt that is not volatile. The gypsum should be in *fine powder*, or it will fail of producing the desired effect. Sulphuric, or muriatic acid, diluted with a large quantity of water, will, however, be much more rapid and effectual.

The *dung of pigs* is generally considered to be a "cold manure;" but this can only be said of that of store pigs, for it must form a powerful manure when pigs are fed upon corn and other food containing much nitrogen. The urine contains a large quantity of nitrogen, and becomes exceedingly offensive when allowed to putrefy by itself. The excrements of the pig should, therefore, be constantly carried away along with the litter, and mixed with the other dung of the farm-yard; for if applied by itself to potatoes, or other esculent roots, it is apt to impart to them a most disagreeable flavor, occasioned, probably, by the large quantity of liquid food which they consume, and to some peculiar volatile substance contained in the urine.

The *dung of poultry* is a very powerful manure, containing a large portion both of phosphates and ammonia; for, as they discharge their excrements through the same opening, both the solid and fluid portions are mixed together. When applied as a top-dressing, it has an admirable effect in restoring wheat that has been thinned by slugs or an unfavorable winter. The dung should be mixed with ashes, for the purpose of spreading more evenly. Geese dung is unobjectionable when used in a compost.

INQUIRY.

Does the Scion or the Stock determine the Bearing Habits of the Apple Tree?

Mr Editor—Will you or some of your numerous readers inform me through your paper, whether the scion of the apple tree follows the tree from which it is taken, or the tree into which it is set, in respect to its habit of bearing every year or every other year? I suppose some one has settled the question by facts.

A Lover of Good Fruit.

HORSE BOTS, COW BOTS, AND SHEEP BOTS.

There is a genus of flies known by the common name of Bot flies, (*Oestrus,*) which are very troublesome to horses, sheep, &c. Many suppose that there is but one kind of bot fly, and that confined to the horse: but the fly which deposits its eggs in the nostril of the sheep, is of the same genus. We have also seen a species of bot in the stomach of a cow which we once opened, that had died of what is called the "blind staggers," and have specimens of them preserved. These are smaller and smoother than the larvæ of the bot which we find in horses. We have never seen any of them in a perfect state, and do not know how they get into the stomach of the cow. One would suppose that it would be difficult for them to find a lodgment there, as the animal throws up its food to be re-chewed, or ruminated, as some call it. They are not often found in the cow, we presume. Every one knows that the horse-fly deposits its egg on the horse, but every one does not know that if he should take some of those eggs at a proper time and put them into his hand, moisten them with warm spittle and then rub them gently with the other hand, that a small worm or grub would be hatched. This we have often done. We infer from this that the manner in which this species get into the stomach of the horse, is this. The horse bites or nibbles the spot where the eggs are attached, and thus some of the eggs are taken into the mouth, and are there hatched in a few minutes by the warmth and moisture of the mouth, and they either take up their line of march down to the stomach, or are swallowed with other food. When they arrive at their head quarters, instinct teaches them to attach themselves to a suitable spot, where they remain, *pumping* food and increasing in size until they are ready for their transformation into a fly. When they let go they are thrown out in the natural way, and in a few days spring up a winged insect and go forth to enjoy their new state of existence, and to employ themselves in tormenting horses.

The sheep fly *(Oestrus ovis,)* is a smaller and somewhat differently formed insect, and is probably the swiftest on the wing of any insect whatever. The way he will dart into a sheep's nostril is astonishing, not only to the one who looks on, but to the poor sheep herself, who becomes almost frantic at the entrance of such an intruder, buzzing and "kicking up a row" in the very inner regions of her "head and horns." Some farmers think that a few of these insects in the animal are a benefit. We must confess we do not know of *what* use they can be, and, although we are ignorant of all the laws and economy of nature as it regards the animal kingdom, we should nevertheless consider that the *fewer* such tenants in the stomach of a horse or cow, or head of a sheep, the better it would be. One thing is certain; they are not unfrequently so abundant as to kill the animal in which they lodge, and we deem it a duty for every farmer to guard against them in every possible way. It is a good thing to oil the legs and other parts of horses, both before and after the bot-nits are laid on. It will prevent the fly, in a great measure, from depositing them, and if they have been deposited, covering them with oil will effectually prevent their hatching. A furrow or two should be plowed in a sheep pasture, for the purpose of enabling the sheep to guard against the fly which troubles them. In the heat of the day when the fly is abroad, you will find that the sheep repair to these furrows, or to some spot where the earth is sandy and loose, and plunge their noses into the sand, by way of shutting the door against the enemy. Tar applied to the nose is thought to be beneficial as a preventive.—*Maine Far.*

BUSHES—THOROUGH CULTIVATION, &c.

To persons having the bump of "*order*" tolerably well developed, a farm overrun with bushes is an object viewed with melancholy disgust. It speaks of a mind deficient in energy, and destitute of those nobler attributes which ought ever to characterize the owner of a New England farm.

It is curious, sometimes, to trace the progress of those evils which, commencing in small inadvertencies, are suffered, by remissness and inattention, to expand until they involve the loss of happiness, and finally the overthrow and ruin of those by whom they are indulged. As in morals, one false step is almost sure to be succeeded by another, so in farming, a neglect of duties or the infraction of important principles, is an evil seldom found to occur singly. What is neglected today, will often be postponed tomorrow, and the bush that has grown one year, will, in all probability, be suffered to grow the next; and so on till the field has become a copse, fit only for the resort of birds and beasts; destitute of all vegetable energy and utterly unable to remunerate the owner for the cost of "carrying it on." New England presents many examples at this day of farms run out and families ruined, and it is a lamentable fact that, while hundreds and thousands of our yeomanry have been prostrated by the evils of intemperance and other vices, others upon whom no such charge could be fixed, and whose situation in life was apparently all that the ambitious citizen of a free country could reasonably desire, have sunk as low, and experienced most if not all the miseries incident to a life of indolence and crime. We know of no country in which there exists more of involuntary—we had almost said, idiotic suffering, than in our own. Men with large farms, are with difficulty enabled to procure a livelihood. All their efforts are scarcely adequate to enable them to live from year to year; and this too in a country where all the products of industry meet with a ready sale, and where the numerous evils which so fatally paralyze the energies and deaden the ambition of the laborer in monarchical States, are unknown. Throughout New England, scarcely one farm in twenty is free from incumbrances. The product of the soil being insufficient for the owner's support, or rather we should say, perhaps, for the gratification of his *wants*—the only resource is to mortgage his farm; and this system having been once adopted, lets in upon him all the numerous evils of accumulating interest, litigation and final bankruptcy, with their invariable attendants—loss of ambition and self-respect. Nothing will sooner break down the energies, and prostrate the ambition of a sensitive and proud spirit, than a sense of indebtedness without ability to pay. Place a man on a farm of ten acres in Ireland, with a large family hanging on him for support—with all the drawbacks of a high rental, church taxes, and the like, amounting annually, in the aggregate, to a sum exceeding the income of the like quantity of land in this State, and he shall wring from the soil the wherewithal to make himself and those who depend upon his industry, more comfortable than the farmer who here owns his hundred acres, and to whom the evils of an exorbitant rental, and the other contingencies above mentioned, are unknown! It is true that the Irish peasant is a stranger to those luxuries and extravagancies of dress and education, which are so common among all classes here. The proprietor of the soil too, is vested in the hands of men, who have found the advantages of an enlightened and thorough cultivation, and to whom science has imparted that most valuable of all human wisdom, the knowledge of adapting means to ends. A lax tenant—remiss in his duties and intent only in sapping the soil, would not be tolerated. In China, also, as well as in England, Germany, Wales and Holland, the same system of thorough cultivation prevails with the same success. In China, not a rod of land capable of cultivation, is permitted to remain unimproved. Even the hill-sides, and steep acclivities are trellised with vines, so that the entire surface of the country is represented by tourists, as presenting the appearance of a well cultivated and flourishing garden, abounding in all that can amuse the fancy or delight the eye. Are we wrong in asserting that the great evil with us is at present TOO MUCH LAND? We think not? We have now before our mind's eye, a farm of fourteen acres from which more hay will be cut this season than one in its vicinity—on the same geological formation, and of precisely similar soil—which contains upwards of forty. Nor are such cases by any means rare. The mystery is this;—while the owner of the fourteen acre lot has pursued a system of thorough cultivation, the proprietor of the other has been careless and improvident—the other lives only from "day to day."—*Maine Cultivator.*

From the Fermers' Manual.

APPLICATION OF MANURES TO THE SOIL.

The powerful effect of *Bone-dust* upon almost every soil to which it has been applied admits of an easy and satisfactory explanation, by the consideration that it is, generally speaking, less abundant in soils than any other of the mineral substances required as the food of plants, and is annually carried away in great quantities in the shape of corn, cattle, and wool; by which the most fertile soils must, in time, become exhausted of that indispensable substance. Less every year is returned to the soil by the ordinary manure of a farm than has been taken from it, and a corresponding diminution or produce ensues; thus the great increase produced by the application of this part of the food of plants only, is the surest proof that it had previously become deficient.

Of the *mineral substances* potash is the next most likely substance to be exhausted; for although it is slowly yielded by the disintegration of the soil, from exposure to the weather in the operation of fallowing, yet in most cases it is carried off much faster than it is thus supplied, and the deficiency is made manifest by the often astonishing effect produced by dressings of wood, fern, or other vegetable ashes. The continual drain of these two precious materials, so indispensable to fertility, claims the farmer's most serious attention. Muriate of soda *(common salt)*, sulphate and carbonate of lime and iron, though equally indispensable to plants, are much more abundant, and, in many ca-

ses, inexhaustible; and it may be confidently asserted, that the failure of both corn and green crops is more frequently owing to a deficiency of bone-earth and potash than of any other substances required by plants. These observations are borne out by the present state of a large portion of the land in the maritime or Atlantic States of America, once so remarkably fertile, and considered by the first settlers as inexhaustible. The fertility of these states has been so much reduced by continued cropping with corn and tobacco, by which both potash and the phosphates are carried away, that they will now no longer bear these crops without heavy and repeated manuring. The same diminution of fertility in grain has been experienced in the south of Europe and the north of Africa, which, in very early times, were subjected to cultivation, and for many centuries sustained an immense population. The long-continued consumption of corn and cattle in Rome, and other large cities, drained off the most fertilizing substances of the soil to such a degree as to render it comparatively sterile. The same injurious effect must be produced in every country where the like causes are in operation, and where drains and rivers are allowed to carry off the most precious and fertilizing principles of the soil, as is at present the case in England; and this injurious consequence, though it may be protracted for a time, cannot be averted by the most skilful and judicious management in other respects. The pressure of population on the means of subsistence has long taught the Chinese the necessity of strictly preventing the waste of any fertilizing substance, and their care and diligence in this respect reproaches the negligence of the civilized nations of Europe, who are often afflicted by scarcity of food, while they waste the means of securing it in abundance.

The intelligent farmer cannot fail to be convinced that those artificial manures which are the most effective, seem to follow the same rule which prevails in the growth of plants—in which rapidity of growth is ever followed by early decay; and are therefore best when applied to heavy, sluggish soils—while those of the alkalis, like chalk and marl, are more profitably made use of on the lighter lands.

The principal advantages that *farm-yard dung* possesses over *artificial manures* have been already stated; namely—that it contains *all* the elements of plants; is more attractive of moisture; and, by its decomposition in the soil, produces an increase of temperature. To these may be added its more permanent effect. Artificial manures, though they are less perfect, and generally more transient, are more forcing in the early stages of the growth of plants. These qualities may be united with excellent effect, by using both with the same crop, and especially with the turnip crop. A gentleman in the north of Ireland found the greatest benefit from using about half the usual quantity of farm-yard manure, and drilling with the seed less than half the prescribed measure of Poittevin's manure. His turnips grew with great vigour, and obtained the prize given by the local agricultural society; nor can there be much doubt that the practice would be beneficial if adopted with any of the approved manures now coming into use.

In the application of dung alone it may be almost needless to remark that, when reserved for the *wheat crop*, to be placed upon a fallow of clover stubble, the heaps should receive an additional turning, the more effectually to destroy the seeds of weeds that may have escaped the effect of the first fermentation, as these cannot, as in turnips, be ridded from the growing crop, especially when broad-cast. In the case of manuring upon the clover stubble, it is a much preferable practice to prepare the dung as a compost, and apply it immediately after the first crop of clover is cut, which will produce a larger second crop, and a greater developement of the roots for the benefit of the succeeding wheat, with much less liability of injury from the seeds of weeds.

In the *application of dung to land intended for beans*, only such a degree of fermentation is required as to allow of it being regularly spread and covered by the plow. There is, indeed, but little time for fermentation, as the bean is frequently sown in January, and never later than in the months of February and March; but when beans are either drilled or dibbled, so as to admit of the effectual operation both of the horse and hand hoe, every weed may be effectually destroyed; and the protracted decomposition of the dung in the ground, in contact with the roots of the plant, keeps up a continual supply of food and of temperature. Sir H. Davy advocates the application of unfermented straw—so far as applicable—upon the principle recognized by all chemists—"that the elements of vegetable and animal substances enter more readily into new combinations at the instant of their separation from the old, than at any time afterwards; which is promoted by the heat that always accompanies, or is produced by decomposition." Indeed, fermentation above ground must always be attended, however carefully managed, with a very considerable dissipation of valuable matter; and —notwithstanding the observations of Von Thaer, hereafter quoted—must be considered rather as an expedient than a desirable preparation.

In advocating this principle, Sir Humphrey should, however, have applied it only to those crops which are evidently benefitted by its use. Turnips, for instance, require well-rotted spit-dung, for the purpose of pushing forward the plants, to furnish a large bulk of roots for the feeding of sheep; which again reproduce it, in the shape of manure for an ensuing crop of corn: thus affording a double quantity, and that immediately before the seed is sown. To beans, however, only one dressing is applied both for the present and the future crop of wheat, for which the greater portion of nutriment should be reserved. In order, therefore, to effect that essential object, the manure should be put into the ground when only slightly, if at all, fermented; allowing it to decompose, while in the earth, by the gradual process of time; and, for many reasons, we should recommend it to be laid upon the land during the course of autumn and winter.

First. If the soiling system has been carried on, all the dung made by the cattle during summer will have been formed from green food and roots, and the manure will be in a more fit state for use at that time than if kept for the bean-sowing season.

Secondly. It can be carted upon the soil when the land is in a dry state, in which it will not be injuriously affected by the poaching which so frequently occasions mischief when the ground is wet, and which, on heavy clays, sometimes seriously impedes the sowing of beans; and it may be done after wheat seed-time, when the teams are more at leisure.

Lastly. If the manure be immediately ploughed under, it will be sufficiently rotted; and it will afford the material advantage of admitting the beans to be sown at an earlier period.

In the districts where the *folding-system* is practised, and the land favourable for the cultivation of beans and peas, it is a good method to spread or litter the fold, with rough strawy manure, which receives the droppings, and with them is trodden into the ground, and ploughed down as soon as the courses of the fold will permit. By this means very little of either of the volatile or more fixed substances are wasted. Such practice is not only economical with regard to manure, but is also very favourable to the sheep at the inclement season of the year in which it must take place.—*Farmer's Manual.*

[To be continued.]

Things to be Remembered—Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed; than by a full feed after hard driving.

If the farmer wishes to have his pork barrel and meal chest hold out, let him look well to his kitchen garden. Plenty of vegetables conduce not more to health than to profit.

In laying in a stock of winter fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much is just enough. Starving animals at any time is miserable policy.

As you treat your land, so it will treat you. Feed it with manures liberally, and it will yield you bread bountifully.

Avoid debt as you would the leprosy. If you are ever tempted to purchase on credit, put it off for three days. You need time for reflection.

Never beg fruit, or any thing else you can produce by the expenditure of a little time or labor. It is as reasonable to expect a man to give away the products of his wheat field, as of his orchard or fruit garden.

The man who uses good seed, has a good soil, and works it in good season, rarely fails of having a good crop to reward his toil.

Never forfeit your word. The saying in truth, of any farmer, 'his word is as good as his bond,' is worth more to him than the interest of $10,000 annually.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Simple and Economical Plow.—Mr. Rouse has introduced a plow, which, if it can do half what he promises, will prove the most useful and perfect thing of the kind yet known. It is thus described: The share may be deepened, or flattened, to or from the land in an instant without stopping the horses, or the plowman's hand being taken off the plow; that it will go with or without a ground, with or without wheels, with a wood breast for turnip and summer land, and with any shaped iron breast that may be required or preferred; that it requires no sledge for its removal from place to place; that the coulter may be moved six ways, by a movement effected in an instant, and so firm that no horse can move it; that the furrow can be taken any width and any depth, up-hill or down-hill, with equal facility; that it will be less expensive to the farmer and more easy to the laborer than any plow yet made, the whole construction being so simple as to be kept in repair at less cost than other plows.—*English paper.*

The figures of Arithmetic brought into Europe by the Saracens, A. D. 991.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

The following interesting account of the rattlesnake, communicated by a medical gentleman, is copied from the Southern Sportsman:

Some years ago, I became possessed of a fine specimen of the rattlesnake, which I kept alive in an iron cage during a whole year. While he was in my possession, I had ample opportunities of studying all his characteristics, his mode of life, spontaneous instincts, in short, many new features in this terrible creature's peculiar physiology.

At first, when the negro from whom I bought him, exhibited him to me on the verandah of my residence, he had a small cord fastened around his neck. On my seeing him, I asked if his fangs had been extracted. It appears from what happened afterwards, that my question was badly put, or ill understood, since the negro readily answered that they had.

To give me a complete idea of the size and beauty of the creature, he took him out of the small wooden box in which he had brought him to me, fearlessly detached the string, and let him loose on the ground. The reptile began to glide in a sinuous, undulating, but gentle course, along the court. Seeing him approach the limits of my plantation, and for fear of his trespassing on my neighbor's, I desired the negro to bring him back.

Obeying my instructions, the man immediately recaptured him, which he effected by applying his fingers to the back of his head, and brought him to me again. I then began to examine him attentively; and after having caused his mouth to be opened, what were my astonishment and concern in perceiving two long and terrible fangs projecting from the sides of his upper jaw! I thought for a moment how endangered we had been in leaving him free for an instant. However, I said nothing, but went forthwith for a pair of small forceps, and instantly extracted them.

I questioned the negro as to his fearlessness in seizing such a dangerous animal, seemingly without the least precaution. He replied that there was never any danger when the snake was not coiled up preparatory to making a spring. I had already heard of this peculiarity in the reptile, but this was the first occular demonstration of its being taken advantage of, that I had experienced.

At first, I sought diligently to procure for him his usual food, which consists of small living animals, such as birds, the young of rabbits, squirrels, &c., but, for the whole of the time he was alive with me, I never once knew him to eat. The only appetite he seemed to consult was that of drink, in which he indulged most abundantly, plunging his head into the water furnished him, and swallowing large draughts at a time.

When in a state of excitement, he would violently agitate his tail, giving forth that noise of the rattle which inspires so much terror in his natural wilds amongst all the beasts of the field; and looking with intentness of purpose, to which some people fancifully ascribe fascination, would dart on the object which displeased him, with the rapidity of lightning. There is a peculiarity in the structure of the mouth of this serpent, which I had frequent opportunity of observing. The two fangs are bent inward to such an extent, that, to enable him to make use of them, it is necessary that the upper jaw should be thrown very far back. Thus, when he intends to bite, nothing can equal this extraordinary appearance of his mouth so expanded. It absolutely appears as if his head were half off.

When he was lying at his length, if I ventured to come near to threaten him with my finger, or with any other object, passing briskly over the wire of the cage, I used to see him prepare for defence, gathering his folds into a spiral form, which frequently became a double spiral—one of which being formed by the lower half of the body, in the middle of which his rattle was perpendicular, vibrating: the other in an inverted way, by the upper part; but this incompletely terminated, on account of the position of his head, which he turned against the middle of his body, as if he would there take a *point d'appui*, to overlook the object by which he was disturbed.

The animal remained thus enclosed nearly one year, without taking any food whatever—(from 28th June, 1840, to 11th of June, 1841.)

In the spring of 1841, he changed his skin, or rather epidermis, by which I was enabled to remark how he increased the number of rings in his rattle. There were ten of these when I bought him; on this event occurring, I numbered eleven. The last fragments remaining of the old epidermis were stuck to the new rattle. It is very well known that these appendages are a continuation of the epidermis in the rattlesnake, as the nails are a continuation of the epidermis in man.

During his captivity, two long venomous fangs had replaced those which I had at first torn out.

Having had frequent opportunities of talking about this animal with my friends and visitors in the country, I learned many peculiarities of the habits and instinct of his kind.

The rattlesnake, whether met with in his excursions on the ground, or surprised in his private recesses, unless provoked, either on purpose or through inadvertence, *is never the aggressor.*

A physician—one of my intimate friends—who has, like me, a desire of observing the habits of these terrible reptiles, succeeded in furnishing himself with four of them, of various sizes. For fear of some accident, on account of the negligence of his negroes, he had placed the cage which enclosed them, in a spacious room, which he made his bedchamber. A negro was selected to feed and attend to them. It was my friend's custom, on his return home, to take a glance at his animals, to assure himself of their being well shut. One night, having come home very late and tired, he neglected this precaution, and went to bed. The weather was very hot, and notwithstanding his state of fatigue, several hours glided away without his obtaining any sleep. He suddenly heard a light sliding noise on the floor, which ceased very soon, and he ceased to give any more attention to the circumstance. After some moments, the same noise revived, and he then cautiously looked out of bed to ascertain what might be the cause of it. The moonlight shining full into the room, he observed the largest of the snakes (he had 18 rattles) roaming free along the floor! I leave the reader to imagine what were his impressions at this unexpected sight! What was he to do in this case? A loaded gun was hanging n the extremity of the room. How to reach it was the question. Further—was this animal the only one out of the cage, or were the others, too, at liberty? The whole of the servants were asleep. He resolved to wait for the morning: but he first took the precaution of slowly and carefully drawing up his musquito curtain around the bed; afterwards he sat down and carefully watched the issue. The animal continued to make some undulatory movements about the room, after which he approached the bed, and at last all became silent. We shall see in the end, that he had come to place himself precisely under the bed, had rolled himself up, and from that moment moved no more.

At daylight, my friend heard the steps of a servant, who was coming, according to his custom, to perform his morning duty. The Doctor cried out to him not to open the door, but to go for an old African negro, named Isaac, who was known to approach these reptiles without fear. The latter arrived, entered confidently, and saw the snake rolled up under the bed. The three others had remained in the cage, although the door was open: his first care was to shut it. My friend insisted on his shooting the snake. Isaac refused, and declared himself able to seize the animal without the least fear of being bitten by him. In effect, he advanced to the bed, whistling softly with his lips, pronouncing some words in English in a caressing tone, and then, after some minutes, he ventured to pass his hand over the back of the snake, all the time trying to soothe him. Afterwards, lifting him gently by the head, whilst he continued to whistle, talk, and soothe him, he induced the animal to place himself on his arm and body. The snake let the negro carry him thus through the chamber, without betraying either fright or any offensive emotion.

The Doctor asked Isaac to replace the reptile in his cage. "Oh, massa, that 's impossible," says he—"if I tried to do it, he 'd get angry and bite me—look!" Indeed, scarcely did Isaac stoop and lean towards the cage, before the animal began to move briskly and sound his rattle.

Isaac immediately got up, began again his soothing caresses, and the animal fell calm. He then asked for a strong sheet; by degrees accustomed the snake to the view of this object, and then passed one end of the edges of it between his arm and the animal's body, continuing his wheedling and walking about all the time. As soon as he was certain that he could in a moment envelope the animal in the sheet, he rapidly threw it around him, and thus was the snake mastered. All that remained now to be done was to reinstate him in the cage; of which the door was very small comparatively with the mass which formed the animal so wrapped up.

Isaac displayed the same dexterity in unrolling the sheet that he had exhibited in his other manœuvres. He succeeded, by a series of quick and skilful movements, in getting the snake back to his old quarters, without receiving the slightest injury; shut the cage, and thus my friend's unpleasant affair terminated. The negro, however, said, if a similar affair happened again with the same snake, he could never venture to approach him, for fear of being bitten, because he had in this manner deceived him.

These facts are of undoubted authenticity, since I had them from the mouth of my friend.

There is an attribute peculiar to the hog, in relation to the rattlesnake, which may be new to some of your readers. On the approach of the hog, the snake seems terrified, and tries to escape. But the grunter pursues, seizes, and devours him with the most absolute indifference to his rattle and fangs. If it be a sow, accompanied by a litter of young ones, she even divides the prey among the little squeakers.

I will close these remarks with the relation of another adventure, which threatened in its effects,

perhaps, to be still more terrible. A hunter of my acquaintance used to amuse himself, whenever he met some fine specimen of the rattlesnake, with endeavoring to catch him. This he was enabled to do by means of a long stick, split at the end, with which he was accustomed to seize him by the back of the head.

One day, as he was posted at some distance from his friends, watching for his game, (deer,) he perceived one of these reptiles, which he seized in the manner above mentioned; and then, after having firmly placed his fingers behind his head, he diverted himself by opening its mouth in order to examine his teeth and fangs.

In the meantime, the snake, quite unobserved by my friend, who was entirely absorbed in the inspection of the creature's head, had twisted its body in numerous folds around his arm. Little by little, he was conscious of a slight pressure, accompanied by an alarming numbness in this member. He immediately endeavored to disengage his arm, but, at the same time, the pressure and numbness kept augmenting, and he, by degrees, felt with horror, that his fingers were losing all power of retaining their hold. At last, the head of the animal began to slip away, gradually drawing near the palm of his hand, and the thoughtless hunter had just begun to realize the horrible consequences which might result from his imprudence, when his companion at the next post, alarmed by his cries, most opportunely arrived, and, hastily pulling out a little bottle of ammoniac, he poured its contents into the rattlesnake's mouth. Suddenly this frightful scene was completely changed: the animal unrolled himself, fell to the ground, and was killed.

I will just mention, *en passant*, for the information of the uninitiated, that some hunters in these regions are accustomed to carry with them a bottle of this alkali, to provide against the chance of their dogs being bitten by the snakes.

I personally know both the human actors in this terrible scene, and I am sure that one of them will certainly never expose himself to a similar danger.

I do not add any reflections to these light sketches, the consequences and inferences naturally flowing from the incidents they embrace. The perusal, however, will not fail to point out to us the danger we are always liable to incur by making such ferocious creatures the objects of domestic amusement or careless investigation.

B———, M. D.

Tomato Pickles.—Take tomatoes when two-thirds ripe—prick them full of holes with a fork; then make a strong brine, boil and skim it. When cool, put your tomatoes in: let them remain eight days, and then take out and put them in weak vinegar. Let them lay twentyfour hours; then take them out and lay a laying of tomatoes, then a thin laying of onions, with a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and pepper, and a tablespoonful of mustard; then pour on sharp vinegar. You may put them in jars, if you like.—*Michigan Far.*

Maxims.—Never expect your lands to give you *much* if you give them *little*; nor to make you *rich* if you make them *poor*.

To "save at the spigot and let out at the bung," will soon empty the largest hogshead; so will economy in small matters and waste in large ones, speedily squander the largest estate.—*Anon.*

INDIAN HILL FARM.

In vol. xxi, page 102, of the New England Farmer, we noticed the celebrated "Indian Hill Farm" in Newbury, owned by Col. Poore, and alluded to other lands which he was reclaiming. We extract the following description of "Meadow Farm," (which it seems is the name that has been given to the lands we alluded to,) from two numbers of the Newburyport Herald of last month; and we take the liberty of guarantying a most hospitable reception to any friend of agriculture, who may be disposed to visit old "Indian Hill Farm," and are sure that they would not only be gratified but instructed by an inspection of the premises and the fencing and draining now going on at "Meadow Farm."

"A LITTLE FARM WELL"—FENCED.—It is always a sign of a thrifty farmer to have his fields well enclosed. You may be sure, when you see land nicely fenced, the owner of said land understands its value—what it is, or *may* be—and that he means by due culture to develope its riches and render it productive. Especially is a stone wall—the materials thereof being gathered from the acres that are to be devoted to pasturage, or prepared to give the mower a heavy swath, or turned into tillage—especially is a stone wall, under such circumstances, pleasant evidence that the acres belong to a man who is in earnest to do his duty to them, and have them return due and gratefully given crops for beast and man, for his pains. As go the fences so goes the farm. This is a safe test in ninetynine cases out of a hundred. When the rails are part up and part down, the posts loose in the holes and reeling in the wind—when the stone walls are remarkable for their serrated top and for their numerous air-holes—you need not pause to inquire whether the man who lives behind that pile of brush wood, in the house with clapboards swinging in the breeze, and old hats in the windows, takes the "New England Farmer," or makes both ends meet, or is forehanded. You may at once conclude, he had rather hold himself up by the fence half the day, than spend an hour in making fence. But where you observe a straight and perpendicular procession of rail and posts or a substantial stone wall, plumb and square, you may be tolerably sure, without inquiring, the man who dwells alongside that shed with its glorious ranges of wood, sawed, split and piled, in that neat house, before whose door-way sleds are *not* trying to get warmth enough to last through next winter, and hay-carts and wheels are *not* cracking in the July sun, you may be tolerably sure that man "knows what 's what"—how to turn a furrow, how to turn a penny, carries corn to market, and hires all the help he can get in haying time. The frame in which a farm is set, generally shows how highly the proprietor values it, and how much labor he bestows to make it profitable.

Whether it will support the truth of these remarks or not, we cannot tell; but if any one wishes to see an excellent stone wall, recently made, reminding one of the miles of good wall in Rhode Island and Connecticut, let him go out to that part of West Newbury, known by the classic name of "Dog Town," near the big rock and the little meeting house. We know not who built this wall, but it is quite a nice one—even on the face, of due height, and constructed of stone obtained by clearing the lands; a very good mode of doing things; for why should not the land when it can better itself, pay for its own protection. We have seen more ambitious walls—laid in morter—broader and loftier—erected by gentlemen farmers, who look on and pay the bills, and farm for pleasure and not for profit. But, for a farm that is kept to profit and not for amusement, this Dog Town wall deserves a premium from the Agricultural Society. It looks finely where it is, and is a solid proof that the spirit of the age has reached a secluded and out of the way spot—a decided and "fixed fact," as is said of the veto power, wherewith to put down all who deny that society is going ahead, and man triumphing over his accidents; and making circumstances, even rocky circumstances, surround him as supporters and friends, keeping right and tight like hoops to a hogshead.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A LITTLE FARM WELL FENCED.

Messrs. Editors:—Gentlemen—I was much pleased with your description of a "Little Farm well Fenced," and yesterday took a ride in that direction, and a ramble over the premises—and have learnt a few facts that may interest your readers. This "Little Farm well Fenced" has been an eye-sore to all travellers on that road for years—and the reason was, it had many owners: no one wishing to purchase the other shares, and no one share being worth attention, it was suffered to lay waste. It was originally two farms of about 35 acres each, consisting of swampy, wet meadow, and rocky knolls and dells. A few years since, of a summer day, (says my informant,) Col. B. Poore, of the celebrated "Indian Hill Farm," was quietly taking levels, &c., in company with some engineer, or man with *various instruments*. Some thought a railroad was in progress, and some one thing and some another. It soon came out that the shares had all been purchased, and the place christened "Meadow Farm." Then came the stout arm wielding the bush-scythe, and then followed the ditchers under charge of one Wilson, from England,—then the wall-building, under charge of the Scotch foreman from "Indian Hill Farm," MacDuncan, I believe they call him—and *here* one moment and *there* the next the Colonel could be seen, sometimes dressed like the poorest working man, and working too; at other times richly dressed, and accompanied with some strangers in this region.

But do not be satisfied with this description; go see it, for it is not now what it has been, and will not be what it is now in a few years.

How a few years alter the value of property. When Col. Poore, then quite a young man, began draining the meadows at "Indian Hill Farm," he was laughed at, and called a "book farmer." Then swamps were worthless in the public estimation—now, every man who has swamp land is thought rich, and draining is becoming as common as planting. Success attend all improvements in agriculture—and he who makes two blades of grass to grow where one or none grew before, certainly is entitled to the thanks of all.—*Ibid.*

A Floral Curiosity.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle says: "We have often heard of a white blackbird, but never till now of a green rose; yet such an one has been produced in Bladen, N. C. This change in the color of the flower, is supposed to have been effected by setting out a common daily rose-bush in the spot from which a sumach bush had just been removed, and it is believed the roots of the two mingled."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1843.

SEEDING DOWN TO GRASS.

The old practice of seeding down to grass with a grain crop sowed in the Spring, has not done as well latterly as it did years ago. The summer, or the winter, or something else, so often kills the grass from seed thus sown, that the practice is falling into disuse. It is better and safer to omit sowing the grass seed until August or September. The extra plowing of the land, by which the grain stubble is buried, is not expensive. The greater worth of the stubble when turned under, pays for the labor. The present is a favorable time for such seeding. Though it will do to sow grass seed any time before October, and even later than that. We published, last winter, an article from "a Norfolk Farmer," of much experience in fall seeding, and especially on inverted sward, who has had better crops as a whole from his late sowings, as late as October, than from his early.

All moist lands that need renovating, may be plowed, top dressed, *well harrowed* and seeded down to grass at this season of the year. This practice is good for all lands that are so wet and heavy as to be ill suited to tillage. Drier lands also may be benefitted in this way, but in most instances, these will be wanted for tillage about the time when they fail to do well in grass.

For the last few years, the hay crop has been the farmer's best in this vicinity. But this fact is now generally known, and recently the attention of cultivators here has been given to grass more universally than to anything else. The consequence is, that we are likely to have a very abundant supply of hay from our lands in the vicinity for years to come. And our Eastern neighbors by water, and our Western ones by Railroad, will compete with us in this article, as well as others. For these reasons we infer that hay is not to be, in future, quite so profitable a crop for the market as it has been in the last few years. The prudent farmer, however, will not omit to get as much of it as he can, without neglecting to grow other crops.

The common practice in Autumn, is to sow about 12 quarts of Timothy or herds grass, and three pecks of red top per acre. For *Boston* market, however, the Timothy is much the best—coarse hay here is in more demand than fine. Though farmers prefer fine to coarse, especially for neat stock. Where horses are grained highly, the greater *bulk* of coarse hay which they take into the stomach, may be of service in the way of giving a wholesome distention to the stomach. But where no grain is used, the fine hay will do this sufficiently. In all places where coarse hay is preferred to fine, it is well to sow more herdsgrass, and dispense with the red top. In that case, three or four pecks of herdsgrass to the acre should be used. The use of one kind of seed alone, is not, however *so safe* as a mixture. For it occasionally happens that weather which kills one kind does but little, if any, harm to the other.

WINTER RYE.

This grain generally does better when sowed early. August is the safer month, though the grain may do well if put in in September, or even in October.

Wool in Russia.—The number of sheep in Russia in the year 1841, was 3,840,316. The greatest number was in the government of Tauris, viz., 600,000. In Kharkoff, 500,000.

OBITUARY OF JOHN PRINCE, ESQ.

The death of JOHN PRINCE, Esq., of Roxbury, occurred on the 13th inst.,—his age was 73. Our readers generally may not have heard much of him recently as an agriculturist; but during a long portion of his life he was one of the most zealous and persevering laborers in behalf of agricultural improvement. His property, his time and his pen, were freely used to promote the prosperity of our farmers.

We regret our inability to do justice to his claims to favorable remembrance by our community. We hope that some one who has known him longer and more intimately, will supply our deficiency.

We think we may speak of him as one of the first who made an effort to introduce here, and prove extensively, the pears and other fruits of Europe—that he was from its formation an active member and a Trustee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture; that he imported the first cast iron plow, and gave the first impetus to our mechanics, which have resulted in the construction of the excellent implement which we now have, and that he was the first in this country to propose a plowing match. One who is known to have done thus much, and known also to have kept up his interest in agriculture to the end of his days—such an one, we may infer has done much to enkindle and extend the spirit of improvement, and has been a great public benefactor. To his merits as an agriculturist, we can add the higher praise that he was a worthy *man*, a man of integrity, generosity and great public spirit. We believe it true that the respect and esteem which he enjoyed among his fellow townsmen was even greater in his old age, and when his property was comparatively small, than in the days of more active life while his fortune was ample. Such would not be the fact had he not possessed virtues and excellencies greater that most men exhibit.

Printers' and Publishers' Outstanding Accounts.—A thousand such accounts at ten dollars each, amount to ten thousand dollars—a handsome sum these times were it all collected. The same number at five dollars each, amount to five thousand dollars. Should not then every subscriber to a paper—in order to do as he would be done by, and thus fulfil the golden rule—cancel at once his printer's account, be it more or less—that he may not be one of the thousand, or the five hundred, or even of the fifty, who may think that because the debt is small it is of but little consequence to his printer. This is no dun—but the statement of a question in equity, for the solution of none else but those whom it may concern.—*Selected.*

Crops in the West.—Our farmers, says the Jackson, Michigan, Democrat, are in the midst of harvest, and thus far the weather has been most propitious. The crop is very good, and as far as our information has extended, has not been injured in the least by either insects or the rust. The farmers appear in good spirits; and when such is the case all creation smiles.

The Ohio Statesman estimates the surplus amount of wheat, raised in that State the present year, after supplying their wants, at *twenty millions of bushels!*

The crops in Missouri are said to be decidedly poor this year. Hemp, wheat, and tobacco are all short, and will not yield much more than half a crop

Crops in the South—are reported to be excellent.

Mr Priestly Newton, of Greenfield, has a hen which hatched 26 chickens in one brood a few days since.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 19, 1843.

We have scarcely seen a better display of flowers at our weekly exhibitions than that of today. Scarcely a stand but contained a specimen, or specimens of great beauty. The Phloxes were very splendid, and it gives us great pleasure to see that our friends are engaged in raising seedlings of this beautiful class of plants. Instead of importing Phloxes from England, as we have heretofore done, we hazard but little when we state that it will not be many years (if our friends persevere in raising seedlings) before we shall be able to send our English friends varieties, that will surprise them for their beautiful form and richness of color. Mr. W. E. Carter, of Cambridge, and Mr. Joseph Breck, of Brighton, commenced raising seedling Phloxes some years ago, and they have each succeeded in raising new varieties of great merit.

Dahlias, by Messrs Stickney, Warren, Oliver, Trull, Macondray, Howard, Kelly, S. A. Walker, and Parker Barnes.

The Dahlia, var. Oakley's Surprise, by Mr H. K. Oliver, of Salem, was the best specimen of its class (tipped) which we ever saw.

The specimen, by Mr S. A. Walker, of Brooklino, var. Girling's Prince of Wales, was the best flower in the room, and if we mistake not it will prove to be a second edition of Pickwick with improvements.

Dodd's Prince of Wales, by Mr J. Stickney, bids fair to be a favorite and a good show flower.

Among the choice specimens, by Mr P. Barnes, we noticed Turvill's Essex Triumph, and Ne Plus Ultra; we would only remark that it is our opinion, formed from the specimens that have been exhibited, that the former will always have a powerful rival in a first rate bloom of the latter; future and better specimens of both varieties, during the season, may however change our opinion.

Hoffer, Sir J. Johnson, and Eva in the collection of Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton.

Phloxes, (Seedlings) by Messrs. J. Breck & Co., W. E. Carter, Hovey & Co,. and S. Walker.

Roses, by Messrs Hovey & Co., W. Wales, S. R. Johnson, Howard and S. Walker.

Pansies, by Mr W. Quaint and Hovey & Co.

Petunias, by Messrs Breck & Co., and Quaint; some, indeed all, of the specimens of Mr Quaint were very large and superior to any previously exhibited at our rooms.

Astors, by Mr Quaint and J. Breck & Co., some of the specimens were very fine.

Bouquets, by Messrs. Warren, Howard, J. Hovey, W. Wales, S. A. Walker, and S. Walker.

Balsams, by Messrs, S. A. Walker, Trull and Johnson.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

Want of room obliges us to omit the Report on Fruits, until our next.

SWEET CORN. A promising object of attraction, was the produce of two seeds of sweet Corn, planted by J. E. Teschemacher, in the Public Garden, Charles Street, on the 12th May last, in poor sandy soil. One without any manure; product, one stalk, one ear, weight 1 1-4 pounds. The other, manured with Guano; product, eight good ears, and four or five useless ones; weight, eight pounds. Only two spoonfuls of the Guano were used on this hill. These specimens were taken from a small piece planted with corn at the same time. Every other hill manured with Guano, and the effect is the same throughout the whole.—*Transcript.*

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, the 30th of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving in that State.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Aug. 20.

Aug. 1843.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	14	67	86	72	S.
Tuesday,	15	72	83	75	N.
Wednesday,	16	59	78	70	N. E.
Thursday,	17	60	86	70	S.
Friday,	18	68	86	80	S. W.
Saturday,	19	70	88	71	E.
Sunday,	20	66	68	70	N. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 21, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 425 Beef Cattle, 50 Cows and Calves, 3500 Sheep and 250 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were fully sustained. Two yoke were probably sold at something more than our highest quotations. A few extra $4.50 a 4.75. First quality, $4.25 a 4.50. Second quality, $3.75 a $4.25. Third quality $3.00 a $3.50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales $12, $15, $18, $22, $25 and $27.

Sheep.—Dull. Small lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep from 50 cts. to $1.50. Old Sheep $1.75, a $2.00 and $2.25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 3-8 for sows, and 5 3-8 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $0 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The demand for corn has been limited, but the arrivals of the week being light, a gradual improvement in prices for good mealing has been experienced.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 63—Southern, round yellow, old, 60 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 59 a 60—do. do. white 54 a 55—do New Orleans, 50 a 54—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 70 a 72—do. Southern, 60 a 65—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00—Northern do. 31 to 32—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 25—Bran, 18 a 20.

FLOUR. There is quite a falling off in the receipts this week, but the demand has been so very trifling that no positive improvement can be noticed.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $5 12 a 5 25 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 5 12—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $5 12 a 0 0—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00, —Georgetown, $5 50 a 6 00—Richmond Canal, $5 25 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 5 12— do fancy brands $5 18 a 5 25 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 87 a 5 12. Rye, $3 75 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The market continues firm for Beef and Pork, and for the latter, steady sales are making at the quoted rates.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 50 a 8 75—Navy—$7 50 a 7 75.—No. 1, 7 00 a 7 25—do Prime $0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 00 a 13 50—do Clear $00 00 a 12 50 do. Mess, 11 00 a 11 50—do Prime $10 00 a 10 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 0 a 00—do store, uninspected, 7 a 9—do dairy, 10 cts. a 14—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 00 —do South and Western, 5 a 7 — Hams, Boston, 6 a 6½ — Southern and Western, 5½ a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There has been rather more demand for fleeces, particularly for the finest descriptions.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 33 a 35—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 28 a 32—No. 1 do. do. do. 25 a 27—No. 2 do do do 19 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 14 a 15. 2d do. do. do. 00 a 00.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 3 to 4c.—New 5 to 6.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would most respectfully give notice to those who are desirous of cultivating the most delicious Fruit, that he will offer his select collection of Plants, at the following reduced rates, in order that all may be enabled to grow them.

Having been engaged for twelve years in raising this Fruit extensively, he is enabled, by his knowledge of the choice varieties, and the best modes of cultivation, to offer the most extensive assortment of Plants and in the finest condition, of any cultivator in the country. Persons may satisfy themselves of this fact by a visit to his Gardens.

Warren's Seeding Methven—A very superior variety, a great bearer, perfectly hardy, the fruit often measuring six inches in circumference. Price per hundred plants, $5,00

Hovey's Seedling—A splendid fruit, bears abundantly, and worthy of extensive cultivation, $5,00

Keene's Seedling—Large fruit, and of very high flavor and rich perfume, $2,00

Bishop's Orange.—Very fine size and abundant bearer, $2,00

Myatt's Pine—A delicious fruit, $2,00

Downton—A superior and large fruit, $2,00

The above varieties are all of the most superior kinds, and can be highly recommended.

The following old varieties will be furnished at $4,00 per hundred :—

Early Virginia,	Hauthois,
Methven Castle,	and
Royal Scarlet,	English Wood.

Where one thousand Plants are ordered, a discount of 25 per cent will be allowed.

☞Every Plant sent from the Gardens will be warrantey true. The several varieties, carefully labelled and secureld packed, so as to be transported any distance in safety, and where it is desired, directions for planting and cultivation will accompany the Plants.

The months of August and September are the best months in the year for making plantations of this Fruit. Those made at this season and properly treated will produce fruit the coming season.

Orders enclosing the amount wanted or with references, and left with Geo. W. Warren & Co. 192 Washington street, Boston, or forwarded by mail to the subscriber, will receive immediate and careful attention

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Aug. 15 Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE,

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber can supply all the most esteemed varieties of Strawberries now in cultivation. The present is considered a good time for the formation of new beds. The following are the prices per hundred plants :—

Hovey's Seedling—a very superior variety, of large sized, fine flavor, abundant bearer, and very hardy, $5,00

Keene's Seedling—Large fruit, very high flavor and high perfume, $2,00

Bishop's Orange—Fine size, abundant bearer and superior flavor, $2,00

Elton Seedling—Very large fruit of a superior flavor, considered one of the best in England, $5,00

Myatt's Pine—A delicious fruit, $3,00

The old varieties furnished at $1.00 per hundred.

Orders sent by mail enclosing the money will be punctually attended to, and the plants well packed for transportation. JOSEPH BRECK.

Boston, Aug. 15, 1843.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE AT AUCTION.

The entire herd of improved Durham short horned Cattle, the property of the late Henry Hudson, Esq. consisting of upwards of twenty head of thorough bred Cows and Heifers and two Bulls; also, about twenty head of high bred Cows and Heifers will be sold at auction at the Rocky Hill farm, heretofore owned by Mr. Hudson, about three miles from the city of Hartford, on THURSDAY the 24th of August, 1843, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

This herd have been carefully bred from importations from the herds of Charles Champion, Esq., Mr Wetherel, Mr Whitaker and Mr Curry, all well known English breeders, and no pains or expense have been spared by the late proprietor to procure and breed first rate animals.

The sale will be positive and no part of the stock will be disposed of previous to the auction.

Per order of the Administrator.

SEXTON & SEYMOUR, Auc'rs.

Hartford ug. 4, 1843.

SCIONS FOR BUDDING AND INGRAFTING.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO. will supply orders for Scions of the various Fruits, cut from the bearing specimen trees in their experimental orchards, at 25 cents for each variety. They have also above 100 new varieties of Pears and other fruits recently introduced, which are comprised in the new catalogue of the London Hort. Society and other late publications,—of which they will supply a few Scions at 50 cents for each variety. No order for a less amount than $5 can be executed, and the cash must accompany the orders.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Linnæn Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing.

Aug. 2, 1843.

N. B. A great variety of monthly Tree Roses are now in flower, and 1000 fine Plants 4 feet high can be supplied in October.

WANTED A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who is well acquainted with Gardening in its various branches, and who can give satisfactory testimonials, wishes a situation. He will, if required, take charge of a horse and cow. Please apply at the Office of the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market Street. Aug. 8.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb 15.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price 62½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cabbaging Sermons.—Parson B., of L——, Mass., was what is commonly termed "a popular preacher"—not, however, by drawing on his own stores, but by the knack which he possessed of appropriating the thoughts and language of celebrated divines who had gone before him, to his own use, and by a skilful splicing and dovetailing of passages, make a whole. Fortunately for him, those who composed his audience were not deeply skilled in pulpit lore, and with such he passed for a wonder of erudition. It happened, however, that the parson was detected in his literary larcencies. One Sunday, a grave old gentleman seated himself close to the pulpit, and listened with profound attention. The parson had scarcely finished his third sentence, when the old gentleman said, in a tone loud enough to be heard by those near him, "That 's Sherlock."

The parson frowned, but went on. He had not proceeded much farther, when his grave auditor broke out with, "That 's Tillotston."

The parson bit his lips, and paused, but again went on. At a third exclamation of, "That 's Blair," the parson lost all patience, and, leaning over the side of the pulpit, "Fellow!" he cried, "if you do n't hold your tongue, you shall be turned out." Without altering a muscle, the old cynic, looking the parson full in the face, said, "That 's his own."—*Selected.*

A Pig Outwitted.—Matthews, in one of his entertainments, raises a hearty laugh, by telling the following story of an Irishman driving a pig. Animals of this species are well known for their obstinacy, and for their perseverance in endeavoring to go any way but that which you wish them to take. Matthews asked the Irishman where he was driving the pig? and the following colloquy ensued:

"Spake lower, your honor—pray spake lower."

"Why should I speak lower? I only ask you whither you are driving the pig"

"Spake lower."

"What reason can you have for not answering so trifling a question?"

"Why sure, I would answer your honor anything; but I am afraid the crathur 'd hare me."

"What then?"

"Then he 'll not go; for I 'm taking him to Cork, but making him believe he is going to Fermoy!"

"He 's Cut a Dido."—It is told in history, that Dido, a queen of Tyre, about 870 years before Christ, fled from that place upon the murder of her husband, and with a colony settled upon the northern coast of Africa, where she founded Carthage. Being in want of land, she bargained with the natives for as much as she could surround with a bull's hide. Having made the agreement, she cut a bull's hide into fine strings, and tying them together, claimed as much land as she could surround with the long line she had thus made. The natives allowed the cunning queen to have her way, but when any body played off a sharp trick, they said he had "cut a Dido;" and the phrase has come down to our day.—*Selected.*

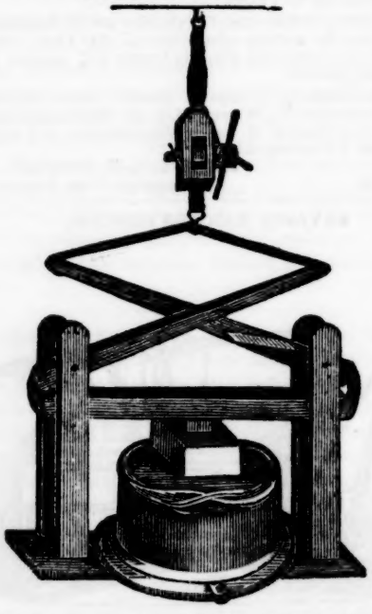
Cure for the Dysentery.—Boiled milk thickened with flour, taken in the first stages, is in all common cases, an effectual remedy.

Where you ought to have been.—A clergyman who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, happened to be at an inn, where he observed a horse-jockey trying to take in an honest man, by imposing upon him a broken-winded horse, for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed, "Parson, I had much rather hear you preach, than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man, in this way." "Well," replied the parson, "if you had been where you ought to have been, last Sunday, you might have heard me preach." "Where was that?" inquired the jockey. "In the State Prison," returned the clergyman.—*Selected.*

Cutting Retort.—Two gentleman, Mr D. and Mr L., stood candidates for a seat in the legislature of New York. They were violently opposed to each other in politics. By some artifice, Mr D. gained the election. When he was returning home, much elated with success, he met an acquaintance, to whom he observed, "Well, I have got the election: L. was no match for me. I'll tell you how I flung him. If there happened any Dutch voters, I could talk Dutch with them—*and there I had the advantage of him.* If there were any Frenchmen, I could talk French with them—*and there I had the advantage of him.* But as to L., he was a clever, honest, sensible little fellow." "Yes, sir," replies the gentleman, "*and there he had the advantage of you.*"—*Selected.*

"I rise, sir, for information," said a very grave member of a legislative body. "I am very glad of it," said Mr F., "*for no man wants it more.*"

CHEESE PRESSES.



SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES—two kinds—lately improved by the Shakers. These are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves without weights, and are by far the best presses now in use.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street. JOS. BRECK & CO.

June 7, 1843.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

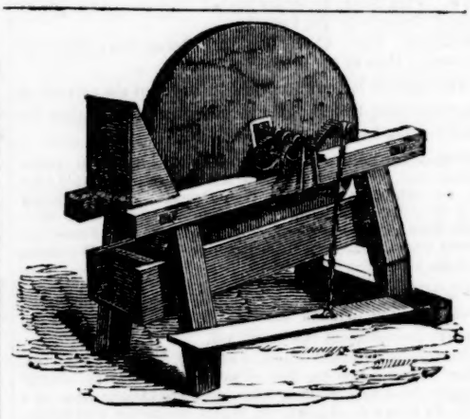
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank a subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, withou expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,

21 School Street.